

IDOSAULUS, A NEW GENUS OF FIJIAN
CRYPTORHYNCHINÆ

(Coleoptera, Curculionidæ)

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The generic name *Idosaulus* is here proposed for the reception of a new Fijian weevil closely allied to *Deretiosus* Pascoe, 1871.

In my paper, "On Lea's Fijian *Deretiosus*" (Bishop Mus. Occ. Papers, vol. 13, no. 7, 1937), I gave a key for the separation of the Fijian genera allied to *Deretiosus*. That key is now amended to include *Idosaulus*.

KEY TO THE FIJIAN GENERA OF THE DERETIOSUS GROUP

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| 1. Funicle of the antennæ seven-segmented..... | 2 |
| - Funicle of the antennæ six-segmented..... | 3 |
| 2. Femora strongly toothed..... | <i>Deretiosus</i> |
| - Femora not toothed..... | <i>Idosaulus</i> |
| 3. Femora not toothed; third tarsal segment bilobed.... | <i>Deretiodes</i> |
| - Femora toothed; third tarsal segment truncate distally and not bilobed | <i>Teleodactylus</i> |

Deretiosus and its allies have the pectoral canal squamose throughout, and the apex of the rostrum rests against the modified anterior part of the metasternum when at repose. There is no raised mesoternal receptacle.

***Idosaulus* Zimmerman, new genus**

Body densely squamose above and below. Head strongly convex, concealed from above by the pronotum; the interocular area as broad as the base of the rostrum. Rostrum somewhat compressed dorso-ventrally, slightly arcuate. Antennæ inserted near the middle of the rostrum; the scape shorter than the funicle excluding the club; the funicle seven-segmented, the first two segments somewhat elongate, the first more bulky than the second. Prothorax somewhat broader than long; postocular lobes not very strongly developed, but concealing the eyes at repose; dorsum fasciculate. Scutellum visible and prominent. Elytra with fascicles and calli; finely striate; the intervals broad and flat or slightly convex; base slightly sinuous and there broader than the prothorax, the humeri prominent. Legs with the femora edentate; tibiæ straight and not carinate on the inner edge; armed with a strong uncus arising from the outer apical angle, and at

most with a minute denticle at the inner apical angle; tarsi with the third segment bilobed, the fourth longer than the second and third segments together. Sternum with the pectoral canal densely squamose throughout, terminating in a cavernous receptacle in the anterior part of the metasternum; fore coxæ contiguous to the mid coxæ; mesosternum without very prominent tubercles before the coxæ; metasternum about as long as the metocoxæ between the mid and hind coxæ, the metepisternal suture distinct. Venter with the sutures all distinct; ventrites I and II subequal in length along the median line, II as long as the three following together, III and IV subequal, V about as long as III plus IV.

Genotype: *Idosaulus abditus*, new species.

This genus is closely allied to *Deretiosus*, but it is distinct from that genus because of its edentate femora, straight, non-carinate tibiæ, contiguous fore and mid coxæ, and by the cavernous structure of its metasternal receptacle. The fascicles on the prothorax are not strongly developed as they are on *Deretiosus*, and the lateral ones are less prominent than the discal ones.

Idosaulus abditus Zimmerman, new species

Female. Derm dark reddish-brown, shining, normally completely concealed by the dense scaling on the body, the scaling dusted with a light brownish incrustation; head and base of the rostrum with fawn to dark brown scales, the crown usually with a scattering of pale or white scales; prothorax with a broad, longitudinal, median, white vitta extending from base to apex and including the median and apical fascicles, bounded on either side by a very dark brown or black, irregular vitta that extends from the base to the apex between the median and lateral fascicles, scaling on the sides brown and white intermixed; scutellum dark brown; elytra with a rather irregular V of predominantly white scales from the humeri to the suture between the second fascicles on the third interval, the scales on the first and second intervals from the base to the second fascicles on the third intervals almost entirely white and continuous with the vitta on the prothorax, but those on the sides, especially at the base, intermixed with brown to very dark brown scales, with the first two intervals predominantly very dark brown from between the second fascicles on the third intervals to near the apex, elsewhere with scattered patches of white and brown scales intermixed; legs with the femora vaguely and indistinctly banded with white and brown scales; scaling below dirty white.

Head densely punctate; the scaling very dense, the squamæ rather small and concave, with short, stout setæ showing through. Rostrum densely squamose and with small setæ almost to the

antennæ, shining and with small, dense punctures beyond the antennæ which are inserted just before the middle. Antennæ with the scape strongly clavate, as long as the first four funicular segments; first funicular segment slightly longer than the second and twice as broad, the second almost as long as three plus four and not stouter, segments three to seven more or less subequal in length but becoming broader distally; club as long as the preceding four segments together, bluntly ovoid, the first segment making up at least one-half its mass. Prothorax one-seventh broader than long (3.5:3), almost straight and parallel-sided from the base to the middle, slightly constricted and thence broadly rounded to the apex; base slightly sinuous; with six fascicles, four across the middle and two at the apex, the discal pair most prominent and not arising from prominent callosities, the apical pair with loose setæ; without a row of prominent setæ along the apical margin. Elytra five-eighths as broad as long, about two and one-half times as long as the prothorax, base slightly sinuous, subparallel-sided behind the roundly rectangular humeri to above the second ventrite and thence broadly rounded to the apex; striæ fine, the punctures small but broader than the striæ in the basal half; interval I with several distinct pustules from before the middle to the apex; II without erect setæ or pustules; III with a low, elongate callosity bearing the most prominent elytral fascicle just behind the base, followed, at somewhat less than its length, by a smaller callosity bearing a prominent but slightly shorter fascicle, this followed, to about one-half its length, by a fascicle about one-half its size, thence with pustules to the apex; IV without pustules; V with a pustule near the base and with a distinct fascicle on a line between the first two fascicles on the third interval followed by pustules; VII bearing the humeral callus which is slightly fasciculate and followed by several pustules. Legs very densely squamose and with stout, erect setæ showing through; femora rather stout and not conspicuously clavate. Sternum with the pectoral canal terminating as a V-shaped notch in the metasternum at the hind margin of the metacoxæ, the V-shaped emargination overhanging and making the metasternal receptacle cavernous; metasternum with an impressed line just behind the anterior margin. Venter minutely reticulate, not conspicuously punctate; the hind margin of the first ventrite sinuous and concavely indented at the middle. Length, 4.2 mm.; breadth, 2 mm.

Fiji: Viti Levu. Holotype female, one paratype and one abraded specimen collected from dead branches at Nandarivatu, Tholo North, October 20, 1937, by Dr. J. M. Valentine, in Bernice P. Bishop Museum, and two paratypes collected by Mr. H. W. Simmonds at "Colo-i-suva, VIII-2-28, C 388" to be deposited in the British Museum.